MARCH 5.. 1740,1. NU[illegible]. 638.

The Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, *Octob.* 18. 1740.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I ACQUAINTED you at the Cloſe of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, that I was making Preparations for carrying on the juſt and neceſſary War, in which I am engaged, in the moſt proper Places, and in the moſt vigorous and effectual Manner. For this Purpoſe, ſtrong Squadrons were got ready, and order'd to ſail upon important Services, both in the *Weſt-Indies* and *Europe*, with as much Expedition as the Nature of thoſe Services, and the Manning of thoſe Ships, would admit: A very conſiderable Body of Land Forces was embarked, which is to be joined by a great Number of my Subjects, raiſed in *America*; and all Things neceſſary for tranſporting the Troops from hence, and carrying on the deſigned Expedition, were a long Time in Readineſs, and waited only for an Opportunity to purſue the intended Voyage.

The ſeveral Incidents which have happen'd in the mean time have had no Effect upon me, but to confirm me in my Reſolution, and to determine me to add Strength to my Armaments, rather than to divert or deter me from thoſe juſt and vigorous Meaſures, which I am purſuing, for maintaining the Honour of my Crown, and the undoubted Rights of my People.

The Court of *Spain* having already felt ſome Effects of our Reſentment, began to be ſenſible that they ſhould be no longer able, alone, to defend themſelves againſt the Efforts of the *Britiſh* Nation; and, if any other Power, agreeable to ſome late extraordinary Proceedings, ſhould interpoſe, and attempt to preſcribe or limit the Operations of the War againſt my declared Enemies, the Honour and Intereſt of my Crown and Kingdoms muſt call upon us to loſe no Time in putting Ourſelves into ſuch a Condition, as may enable Us to repel any Inſults, and fruſtrate any Deſigns formed againſt us, in Violation of the Faith of Treaties: And, I hope, any ſuch unprecedented Steps, under what Colour or Pretence ſoever they may be taken, will inſpire my Allies with a true Senſe of the common Danger, and will unite us in the Support and Defence of the common Cauſe.

The great and unhappy Event of the Death of the late Emperor, opens a new Scene in the Affairs of *Europe*, in which all the principal Powers may be immediately, or conſequentially concerned. It is impoſſible to determine what Turn the Policy, Intereſt, or Ambition of ſeveral Courts may lead them to take in this critical Conjuncture. It ſhall be my Care, ſtrictly to obſerve and attend to their Motions, and to adhere to the Engagements I am under, in order to the maintaining of the Ballance of Power, and the Liberties of *Europe*; and, in Concert with ſuch Powers as are under the ſame Obligations, or equally concerned to preſerve the publick Safety and Tranquility, to act ſuch a Part, as may beſt contribute to avert the imminent Dangers, that may threaten them.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered Eſtimates to be prepared, and laid before you, for the Service of the enſuing Year. It is always with Regret, that I aſk any extraordinary Aids of my People; but what I have already mentioned, muſt be ſufficient to ſatisfy you, that ſome Augmentations will be neceſſary, not only for carrying on the preſent War with Vigour, but alſo to put Ourſelves in a Condition of being prepared for ſuch Events, as may ariſe in this new and uncertain State of *Europe*. I therefore depend on your experienced Zeal and Affection for me and my Government, your Concern for your own Safety and the Support of the Common Cauſe, to grant me ſuch effectual Supplies, as may be requiſite for theſe great Ends.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Scarcity of Corn which has happened in many Countries of *Europe*, has induced ſeveral Powers to make extraordinary Proviſions to obviate the ill Effects of that Misfortune; and, tho' in many Parts of this Kingdom, the Harveſt has proved more favourable, yet common Prudence calls upon us to provide as far as may be, againſt the Approach of ſuch a Calamity. Beſides, in our preſent Circumſtances, it would be an inexcuſable Neglect, to ſuffer Our Enemies to be ſupplied with any Kind of Proviſions from my Dominions, and that even at the Hazard of my own Subjects being diſtreſſed. Let me therefore earneſtly reccommend it to you, to conſider of ſome good Law to prevent this growing Miſchief.

The Difficulties, which have been found in Manning the Fleet, by the uſual Methods hitherto practiſed, demonſtrate the Want of ſome Parliamentary Remedy. I muſt therefore preſs it upon you, to loſe no Time in making ſuch Proviſions, in this Reſpect, as whilſt we are engaged in a War, in Defence of the Commerce and Navigation of this Kingdom, may enable the Publick to avail itſelf of thoſe great Numbers of Seamen, which make ſo valuable a Branch of Our Strength.

The Importance of theſe Conſiderations is ſo apparent, that I need uſe no Arguments to convince you of the Neceſſity of the utmoſt Unanimity and Diſpatch in your Proceedings.

The LORDS *ADDRESS.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble Thanks for your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Reſolution which your Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs, for carrying on this juſt and neceſſary War, in the moſt proper Places, and in the moſt vigorous and effectual Manner, is ſo agreeable to your Royal Wiſdom, as well as to the united Deſires of your People, that it fills our Hearts with the moſt grateful Sentiments. As the *Weſt-Indies* has been the Scene of the moſt

outrageous

outragious Depredation and Violence, committed by the *Spaniards* upon your Majeſty's Subjects; we hope and truſt, that by the Bleſſing of God on your Majeſty's Councils and Arms, this Nation will, in thoſe Parts more eſpecially obtain that juſt Satisfaction for paſt Injuries, and effectual Security for their Navigation and Commerce for the future, which have hitherto been refuſed, contrary to the Faith of the moſt ſolemn Treaties.

We muſt ever acknowledge it amongſt the many Inſtances of your Majeſty's Firmneſs and true Greatneſs of Mind, that you have not ſuffered any Incidents whatſoever, to divert or deter from theſe Meaſures: And we doubt not but your Enemies will ſoon be convinced, that the Security of your Majeſty's Government at home, muſt be ſtrengthened in the Affections and Support of your People; whilſt your Squadrons are ſent to diſtant Parts of the World, as well for maintaining their undoubted Rights and Intereſts, as the Honour of your Imperial Crown.

Under this deep Senſe of our Obligations to your Majeſty, permit us to offer at your Royal Feet the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that if any other Power ſhould attempt to preſcribe or limit the Operations of the War againſt your declared Enemies; ſuch an extraordinary Proceeding would not fail to create in us the higheſt and moſt becoming Indignation, and to determine us to concur in all proper Meaſures, for vindicating and defending your Majeſty's Dignity and Houour againſt any Inſults, and for fruſtrating any Deſigns formed againſt us.

We are truly ſenſible, that the Death of the late Emperor is an Event, which calls for the vigilant Attention of all thoſe who ſincerely wiſh well to the common Safety and Tranquility; and we beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will zealouſly ſtand by and ſupport you, in adhering to the Engagements you are under, for maintaining the Ballance and Liberties of *Europe* on that Important Occaſion, as well as in the vigorous Proſecution of the preſent War.

To repeat the unfeigned Profeſſions that we have ſo often made, of our unalterable Fidelity and Affection to your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, and our Zeal for the Continuance of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Houſe, may ſeem unneceſſary, when it is demonſtrably our eſſential Intereſt, as well as our Duty, to perſevere in theſe Principles. But we ſhould be wanting to thoſe warm Impreſſions, which we feel in ourſelves, if we did not in this Conjuncture, declare to your Majeſty, and the whole World, the fixed and unſhaken Purpoſe of our Hearts, to defend and ſupport this glorious Cauſe, at the Expence of our Blood and Treaſure; and at the ſame Time, expreſs our ſincere and ardent Wiſhes, that all your Enterprizes, for maintaining the Honour of your Majeſty's Crown, and the Rights of your People, may be bleſſed with the moſt proſperous Succeſs.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this moſt dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. Nothing can be more agreeable to me, than the Zeal you expreſs for the vigorous Proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary War, the Support of my Dignity and Honour, and the Preſervation of the Balance and Liberties of Europe; *all which I have entirely at Heart.*

The Commons ADDRESS.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on your ſafe and happy Return to theſe your regal Dominions, and to return our ſincere Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.*

Your faithful Commons, with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, cannot but acknowledge your Majeſty's great Regard for the Honour and Intereſt of theſe Kingdoms, in equipping ſuch ſtrong Squadrons of Men of War, and embarking a Body of Land Forces, to be joined and ſtrengthened by a conſiderable Number of your Majeſty's Subjects raiſed in America, *in order to carry on the War in thoſe Parts, in the moſt vigorous and effectual Manner.*

We, at the ſame time, beg leave to expreſs our moſt dutiful Senſe of your Majeſty's Firmneſs and Reſolution, in not ſuffering yourſelf to be diverted or deterred by any Incidents, from purſuing the juſt and vigorous Meaſures in which your Majeſty is engaged for maintaining the Honour of the Crown, and the undoubted Rights of your People; and we aſſure your Majeſty, that this Houſe will ſtand by and ſupport your Majeſty againſt all Attempts made in Violation of the Faith of Treaties, or tending to preſcribe or limit the Operations of the War againſt your Majeſty's declared Enemies.

Your dutiful and loyal Commons, will with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs, grant your Majeſty ſuch effectual Supplies as ſhall be neceſſary, not only for carrying on the preſent War with Vigour, but alſo to put your Majeſty in a Condition of being prepared for ſuch Events as may ariſe from the new and uncertain State of Affairs in Europe.

Your Majeſty's Tenderneſs and Concern for the Eaſe and Welfare of your Subjects, in recommending to the Conſideration of Parliament the great Diſtreſs that may ariſe from the Scarcity of Corn, calls upon us in the ſtrongeſt Manner to loſe no Time in taking the moſt proper and effectual Methods of avoiding thoſe great and dangerous Miſchiefs, which ſo apparently threaten us, and of not ſuffering our Enemies to be ſupplied with any Kind of Proviſions from any of your Majeſty's Dominions.

We will alſo take ſuch Meaſures, as ſhall be thought moſt reaſonable and practicable, to enable your Majeſty effectually to man your Royal Fleets, for the Defence of the Kingdom, for the Security of the Trade and Navigation of your Majeſty's Subjects, and for carrying on the War with Vigour.

The French *Manifeſto concerning the Departure of the* Breſt *and* Toulon *Squadrons.*

SINCE the Departure of the Breſt and Toulon Squadrons, ſo many different Reports have been ſpread, eſpecially in England, concerning the Motives to that Reſolution, as well as concerning the King's Intentions in the preſent Conjuncture, that it has appear'd neceſſary to put his Majeſty's Miniſters abroad in a Condition to ſet in a clear Light the Principle of his Conduct to this Day, and the End he propoſes to himſelf.

It was not without a great deal of Concern that the King ſaw in the Year 1738 the Seeds of Diſſenſion growing up between Spain and England. The opening the Conferences at Madrid gave ſome Hopes of an Accommodation; but the unforeſeen breaking off of theſe Conferences, made us ſuſpect that England was very averſe to all pacifick Sentiments; and the Hoſtilities begun in America by the Engliſh Nation before the Declaration of War could be known there, no longer permitted us to doubt of her Intentions.

Nevertheleſs, the King judged he ought to wait the Conſequences of this War before he took any Reſolution. The Views of the Engliſh Nation were not as yet fully manifeſted. It might be thought that the Heat of the People had precipitated her Steps; that in the main ſhe had no other Aim but to revenge the pretended Vexations of the Spaniſh Guarda Coſtas; and that when this firſt Ferment was over, both Parties would reſume the Methods of Reconciliation.

It is not that France had not on her Side Grievances to alledge againſt England, perhaps, more conſiderable than thoſe which kindled up the War between the Catholick King and the King of Great Britain. Several French Veſſels ſtopt, viſited and rummaged, as well in Europe as in America. Their Letters taken

and

and carried off, againſt the Law of Nations and the Faith of Treaties; and other Violences ſtill more notorious, of which Complaints were made in vain, might have excited the King to do himſelf Juſtice. But his Majeſty diſſembled all thoſe Infractions, and would not even permit the French Privateers to aſſiſt in any Shape in diſturbing the Engliſh Navigation. Objects of ſtill greater Importance were neceſſary for overcoming his Majeſty's Moderation.

Thitherto the Engliſh had carried on the War only by Sea, but it was not long before they formed Enterprizes upon the Continent. The taking of Porto Bello was followed by that of Chagre: The Demolition of theſe two Forts open'd a Door for all their Contraband Trade, in Prejudice to the Commerce of all Nations; and their Armaments encreaſed to ſuch a Degree, as to create the greateſt Uneaſineſs about what they might afterwards attempt.

At that Time the Britiſh Ambaſſador was forewarn'd, in the King's Name, that whatever Patience France had ſhewn in Expectation that Satisfaction would have been made her for the irregular and violent Proceedings of ſeveral Engliſh Officers, it ought not to be thought that ſhe would remain a quiet Spectator of the Enterprizes which the Engliſh might form in America; nor that the King would ſuffer them to make any Settlement in the Spaniſh Indies. This Declaration was known by all the Foreign Miniſters reſiding at the King's Court; it was renewed from time to time, as we ſaw that the Preparations againſt America more plainly diſcover'd Projects of Conqueſt; and the Britiſh Ambaſſador giving no Anſwer on ſo important an Affair, the King judged he could no longer delay arming his Ships, in order to put himſelf in a Condition to prevent a Danger which became every Day more imminent.

In fine, England made no longer a Myſtery of her Deſigns when ſhe thought her Meaſures ſo well taken that it would be impoſſible to oppoſe them. She embark'd 8000 regular Troops, in order to join thoſe raiſed in her Colonies. The Nation doubting no longer of Succeſs, gave out the Conqueſt of the Havanna as a Thing certain. Admiral Vernon formally declared, by his Letter of the 8th of laſt May, to the Commandant of the French Part of the Iſland of Dominica, that he had Orders to take Carthagena; and the Manifeſto deliver'd to Lord Cathcart, in order to be publiſh'd in America, which they troubled their Heads no longer to keep a Secret, has at laſt plainly evinced what thoſe prodigious Armaments tended to, of which the World had never yet ſeen an Example.

Then it was that the King found there was not a Moment to be loſt, for putting an Obſtacle to Projects, the Execution of which would deſtroy all the Treaties and Conventions made, as well at the Congreſs of Utrecht as ſince, for the Ballance and Trade in Europe. His Majeſty has nothing elſe in View but to maintain the ſaid Conventions; the Orders he has given to the Marquis d'Antin tend to that ſole End, his Majeſty having expreſly enjoin'd him not to interrupt the lawful Commerce of the Engliſh Merchants, and to let all the Commandants and Governors of the French Colonies know, that ſuch are the Intentions of his Majeſty, which they are ſtrictly to conform to.

At the ſame time his Majeſty has taken ſome Precautions at the Towns l'Orient and Dunkirk; to prevent any Surprize from the Engliſh Corſairs; the Inſults which our Ships had met with, even at the Time of France's entire Impartiality, rendering at preſent thoſe Precautions ſtill more neceſſary,

Such is, according to the ſtricteſt Truth, the Conduct obſerved by his Majeſty to this Day, nor can any Fact be alledged to the contrary. Nevertheleſs the Court of London has expreſs'd herſelf in the ſharpeſt Manner, concerning the pretended Works made at Dunkirk, as if the Court of France fail'd in the ſolemn Engagements ſhe contracted by the Treaty of Utrecht.

It is eaſy to judge, after this Expoſition, on what Side is the Infraction of Treaties, whether on France's Side, who has contented herſelf with planting four Batteries of Cannon at Dunkirk, without raiſing up any Fortification, nor making any Sort of Works, even declaring that thoſe Batteries ſhall be deſtroy'd as ſoon as Tranquility is reſtor'd; or whether it is on the Side of the Court of London, who no longer conceals the Plan ſhe has form'd for invading openly all the Commerce of the new World.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.

THE Czarina died here Octob. 7. N. S. She is ſucceeded by Prince John, Son of the Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, and of the Princeſs Anne of Mecklenburg, purſuant to an Act in Form, which was ſigned by her Majeſty the 5th ditto. She alſo appointed the Duke of Courland to be Regent till the young Prince, who is about three Months old, comes to be ſeventeen Years of Age. The Prince is declared Czar; the Duke of Courland has taken Poſſeſſion of the Regency, with an abſolute Power, and every thing remains in perfect Quiet.--- The deceaſed Czarina, Anne Iwanowna, Empreſs of Ruſſia, was the Daughter of Iwan or John Alexiowitz, elder Brother of Peter I. called Peter the Great, and for a Time Aſſociate with him on the Throne, but died in the Year 1696. She was born May 28. 1693, and married 1710, to Frederick William, Duke of Courland (Nephew to the late King of Pruſſia) who died in January 1711, aged 18, as he was returning with his Princeſs from Petersburg to his own Country. She was proclaim'd Empreſs, January 29. 1730, on the Death of Peter II. her Couſin, and Grandſon to Peter the Great.

From the London Gazette.

At the Court at St. James's, the 27th of November, 1740.

PRESENT,

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, have preſented an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order an Embargo forthwith to be laid on all Ships laden or to be laden with Corn, Grain, Starch, Rice, Beef, Pork, or any other Proviſions of Victuals to be exported to Foreign Parts: And whereas the Houſe of Commons have likewiſe preſented an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty for the ſame Purpoſe; His Majeſty in Council this Day took both the ſaid Addreſſes into Conſideration, and was thereupon pleaſed to order, That an Embargo be forthwith laid upon all Ships in the Ports of Great Britain, laden or to be laden with Corn, Grain, Starch, Rice, Beef, Pork, or any other Proviſions of Victuals, to be exported to Foreign Parts. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the neceſſary Directions herein, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain. *Ja. Vernon.*

LONDON, Novemb. 17. Laſt Night the Merchants trading to Carolina, and other Parts of America, met to draw up a Petition to be preſented to the Houſe of Commons, in relation to the Bill now depending to prohibit the Exportation of all kind of Proviſions from any Part of his Majeſty's Dominions; thoſe Gentlemen apprehending, that if Rice is included in the Act, thoſe Colonies will be in the greateſt Diſtreſs, and the Trade to them intirely ſtagnated.

And this Day, we hear, they are to attend the Houſe with the ſaid Petition.

Novemb. 29. We hear, that it appears there were Threeſcore Veſſels, great and ſmall, loſt in the late Storm, on the Coaſts of Great Britain, Flanders and Holland.

We hear a Proclamation will ſoon be iſſued out for a Day of Faſting and Humiliation ſome time in February next.

Orders are iſſued out for raiſing with the utmoſt Expedition, ten new Regiments of Foot, and four Regiments of Dragoons.

The

The Hannah, Capt. Tiffin, from Philadelphia, who receiv'd ſo much Damage in the late Storm in Margate-Road, is now in Margate-Pier, but her Goods are brought up in other Veſſels. The Rice brought in the ſaid Ship has receiv'd great Damage.

The Francis and Ann, Capt. Coatam, from Philadelphia, for London, that ran aſhore near Margate, is ſince got off with little or no Damage.

Decemb. 1. We are aſſured, that near 20 Ships of the Line will be put into Commiſſion immediately.

From the South-Carolina Gazette.

Charleſtown, Novemb. 20. On Tuelday the 18th Inſtant a Fire broke out in this Town at two a Clock in the Afternoon, which conſumed the Houſes from Broad-Street to Church-Street down to Granville's Baſtion (which was the moſt valuable Part of the Town on Account of the Buildings and Trade) notwithſtanding the utmoſt Diligence and Care of the Inhabitants of all Ranks, who were active in their Endeavours to extinguiſh it. The Fire likewiſe conſumed all the Houſes on the Weſt Side of Church-Street from Broad-Street to Tradd-Street oppoſite to Col. *Brewton*'s, which were ſaved with the greateſt Difficulty, by blowing up ſeveral Houſes, which put a Stop to the Fire about 8 a Clock at Night. The Wind blowing pretty freſh at N. Weſt, carried the Flakes of Fire ſo far, and by that Means ſet Houſes on Fire at ſuch a Diſtance that it was not poſſible to prevent the Spreading of it. On this unfortunate Occaſion, the Aſſiſtance given by the Commanders of his Majeſty's Ships was very conſiderable, in pulling down and blowing up Houſes, and particularly by extinguiſhing the Fire in Granville's Baſtion, when Part of the Platform was conſumed and ſome of the Gun Carriages. The Militia was ordered under Arms, and proper Guards placed in ſeveral Parts of the Town, to prevent the Embezeling any of the Sufferers Goods which were ſaved from the Flames. There was a Detachment from each of his Majeſty's Ships, Phenix, Tartar and Spence, on Shore, and a Party of ſeventy Troopers patroled all Night to the Quarter-Houſe and round the Town. The Number of Houſes burnt are computed to be above three Hundred, beſides Store-Houſes, *&c.* and ſeveral Wharffs, and had it not been high Water all or moſt of the Shipping would have been burnt. The Damage only in Merchandize is computed to be above the Value of *l.* 200,000 Sterling.

New-York, February 9. We are informed that an Order is made here to prohibit the Exportation of Wheat from out of this Province to any Part whatſoever, in order that more Bread and Flower may be made here, and we be the better enabled to ſupply the large Fleet and numerous Land-Forces now at *Jamaica.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Our Accounts from all Parts of the Country are fill'd with Complaints of the Severity of the Winter, no one remembring the like. The Cattle are daily dying for want of Fodder; many Deer are found dead in the Woods, and ſome come tamely to the Plantations and feed on Hay with other Creatures.

Laſt Week Mr. Daniel Jones, of Blockly Townſhip, returning home over *Schuylkill*, the Ice broke, and he was unfortunately drowned.

Monday laſt, ſome Guns were fired from Carpenter's Wharff, in Honour of St. David; but one of them (being overcharg'd with Powder, and beſides imprudently ramm'd with rough Stones, which were to be ſhot at a Cask on the Ice) burſt in Pieces, by which Accident Thomas Scot, Mate of the Ship Phenix, of Leverpoole, at 20 Yards diſtance, had his Scull fractur'd, and died in a few Hours.

Juſt Imported from London *and* Leverpool,

And to be SOLD, for ready Money or the uſual Credit, very reaſonably, by David Buſh, *at his Store in* Wilmington.

FINE drab plains, kerſeys, duffels, napt kerſeys, flannels, London and Briſtol ſhalloon, ſagathies, calimancos, yard wide ſtuffs, tammies, duroys, camblets, Men's and Women's worſted ſtockings, mixt thread ſtockings, white cotton ditto, Men's ditto embroidered; ſilk, cotton and linnen hankerchiefs; ſix quarter bunts, ſuper fine blue grogram, dyed tufted fuſtian, India dimity, white icans, narrow ſtrip'd hollands, ſilk and cotton gowns, ſeven eighth wide cotton and linnen checks, three quarters ditto, yard wide ditto, worſted and cotton caps; pewter diſhes, plates and ſpoons; block metal candleſticks, fine caſtor hats, Women's ſhag high-crown'd hats, Men's and Boys felt hats, wool cards, oznabrigs, treble and double refin'd loaf ſugar, padlocks, carpenters adzes and axes, augres ſorted, hammers, ſteel hand-ſaws, tennent ſaws, croſs-cut and pit ſeven foot ſteel ſaws, HL hinges, H ditto and But hinges, anvils and vices, new-faſhion metal buttons, buck ſpring knives of ſeveral ſorts, ivory, cow-horn caſe knives and forks, horn and ivory buck haft penknives, corkin ſingle and ſmall pins, needles, ſciſſars, razors, plate ſcrew'd and barr'd locks, ditto with double ſprings, ſhot, 10, 8, 6, 4 and 3 penny nails, white and yellow fine large ſtampt ſhoe buckles, ſcyths, ſweeping bruſhes, mohair and buttons, thread and cotton laces, Dutch and diaper tapes, cloth and drab-colour thread, white fine guilder thread, ſilk laces, double and ſingle flint glaſſes, decanters, cruets, and water glaſſes, flint and delph ware, long Pipes, ſnaffle bits, Men's and Women's Stirrups, ſilk and worſted fringe, hunting ſaddles, demipeak ſaddles, holſters, Men's and Women's Whips, girts, ſnaffle bridles, ſtirrup leathers, curb bridles with cannon bits, and ſundry other goods.

N. B. Two ſervant Women and a ſervant Boy's time, that are fit for either town or country buſineſs, to be diſpoſed of by ſaid Buſh.

STray'd on the 15th of February paſt, from William Chancellor, of this City, a black mare colt, about 9 Months old, dock'd ſhort. Whoever can give notice of her ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward paid them, by

Philad. March 4. 1740,41. William Chancellor.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. Henry M'Lauchlin, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts before the 25th of April next, or expect to be proceeded againſt according to law. And they who have any demands upon the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accompts to have them adjuſted.

Wilmington, March 3. 1740,41. David Buſh, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious Houſe for entertainment, by Thomas Broom, in Market-Street, Wilmington, being in that uſe ſince built, with convenient kitchen, oven, well and ſtable; alſo a paſture of five acres under good poſt and rail fence. Enquire at ſaid Houſe for particulars and be further inform'd.

Wilmington, March 3. 1740,41.

LOST out of a Store in this City, about three Weeks paſt, ten pair of Mens black white and cloth colour'd ſilk Hoſe: The Perſon poſſeſs'd of them is deſired to bring them to the Printer hereof, and ſhall be rewarded, and no Queſtions aſk'd.

Feb. 25. 1740,1.

VERY good *Canary Wine, and Lime-juice, to b ſold by* WILLIAM PARSONS, *in Second Street, Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.